

# Rhodora

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## NOTES FROM THE HERBARIUM OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN—XV.

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*RIBES MISSOURIENSE* Nutt., var. **ozarkanum**, n. var., foliorum laminis, marginibus exceptis, infra supraque glabris; setis longioribus petiolorum plerumque simplicibus. TYPE from Arkansas: sandstone cliff near White River, Goshen, Washington County, April 20, 1936, *N. C. Fassett*, no. 18020.

The leaves of *R. missouriense* (*R. gracile* of authors, not Michx.) are, throughout the greater part of its range, pilose above and below. Examination of material in the Missouri Botanical Garden yields 16 sheets of the glabrous plant, which proves to be localized from central Missouri to northwestern Arkansas. The writer has collected it three times in northwestern Arkansas and adjacent Missouri, and found it to be sometimes associated with typical *R. missouriense*. The petiolar trichomes, which are fringed in the widespread plant, are often simple in var. *ozarkanum*.

*LATHYRUS VENOSUS* Muhl., var. **arkansanus**, n. var., planta non hirtella; stipulis 13–15 mm. longis, 4–5 mm. latis; floribus 12–13 mm. longis.—Arkansas: Potter, April 23, 1930, *H. C. Benke*, no. 5494 (TYPE at Missouri Botanical Garden); rocky hills about Little Rock and on Saline River, May, 1837, *Geo. Engelmann*, no. 1046 (Missouri Botanical Garden).

The described varieties of *L. venosus*<sup>1</sup> have flowers 15–20 mm. long, while this apparently rare plant of western Arkansas is much smaller-flowered. It is not possible to tell from which of the two places named on the label the Engelmann specimen was taken. There are two

<sup>1</sup> See Butters & St. John, RHODORA xix. 156–159 (1917).

Saline Rivers in Arkansas, one of which is very near Potter. The specimen cited as type had, according to the label, rose-purple corollas. Whether or not this color is correlated with the small size will have to be determined in the field.

OXALIS VIOLACEA L., var. **trichophora**, n. var., petiolorum capillis copiosis patentibus multicellulis saepe glandulis terminatis. TYPE from Fayetteville, Arkansas, April 24, 1935, *N. C. Fassett*, no. 17168, in the Herbarium of the University of Wisconsin.

This plant, in which the petioles have a dense covering of multicellular gland-tipped hairs, nearly replaces the typical glabrous form in northwestern Arkansas, where it has been studied by the writer. The only individuals of this species encountered in two days' collecting in northern Mississippi were var. *trichophora*. Examination of material in the Missouri Botanical Garden, the Field Museum, the Gray Herbarium, and the University of Arkansas, shows it to be developed in the central part of the range of the species, in a band from southern Pennsylvania and Virginia westward to Missouri and Arkansas. The only specimen seen from a northern state was from Wallingford, Vermont.

SCUTELLARIA PARVULA Michx., var. **australis**, n. var., foliis eglandulosis, marginibus planis, nervis subtus setis sparsis (10 per mm. aut pauciores) 0.5–1 mm. longis obsitis. TYPE from sandstone ledges near White River, Goshen, Arkansas, April 20, 1936, *N. C. Fassett*, no. 18063.—Northwestern Missouri and south-central Illinois to Tennessee and southern Alabama, westward through Kansas, Oklahoma, and Arkansas to eastern Texas.

In var. *mollis* (= typical *S. parvula*<sup>1</sup>) the glands appear as superficial resinous atoms and the pubescence is closely crowded (20 or more hairs per mm.) along the veins; the length of the hairs is usually equal to once or twice the diameter of the vein, and the ovate blades have definitely revolute margins. In var. *ambigua* (Nutt.) Fernald the glands are much smaller and sunken, the pubescence is so reduced that it is scarcely more than a scabrosity on the veins, and the blades are narrower and more revolute. In var. *australis* the glands are usually quite absent, the hairs are much less numerous (seldom as many as 10 per millimeter along the veins) than in var. *mollis*, and several times as long as the diameter of the vein; the margins of the blades are flat or very slightly revolute.

A microscopic examination of the pubescence of these plants, by

<sup>1</sup> See Fernald, RHODORA iii. 198–201 (1901).

my student, Miss Catherine Mose, gives the following results: *S. parvula* var. *mollis* has two kinds of hairs, the first 2-3 (rarely -4)-celled, gland-tipped, smooth, 100-200  $\mu$  long, the second 1-2-celled, eglandular, curving, smooth or papillate. Var. *ambigua* has hairs 1-2-celled, 50-75  $\mu$  long, minutely papillate. Var. *australis* has gland-tipped 5-7-celled hairs 500  $\mu$  or more long, 60  $\mu$  in diameter at base and tapering, and a second type which are unicellular, eglandular, perfectly cylindrical, 800 to 1000  $\mu$  or more long and 10  $\mu$  in diameter. In addition there are a few of the second type of var. *mollis*, 100  $\mu$  or less long, papillate or smooth.

The writer wishes to express appreciation to the curators of the Missouri Botanical Garden and of the herbarium of the University of Arkansas for loans of material, and to Mrs. F. R. Jones for studying the material of *Scutellaria* at the Field Museum.

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## LOCAL PLANTS OF THE INNER COASTAL PLAIN OF SOUTHEASTERN VIRGINIA

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(Continued from page 366)

### PART II. ENUMERATION AND DISCUSSION OF NOTEWORTHY SPECIES COLLECTED

In the following notes the procedure of the last two papers on Virginia is followed, of recording such species and stations as seem to be significant in working out a fuller knowledge of the flora of the state. Although primarily a record of collections made in 1936, note is made of earlier or later collections in a few cases.<sup>2</sup> The names of species newly recorded (or seemingly so) from the state are preceded by an asterisk. In some cases revisions of groups suggested by the work on our plants have been included; and in many cases illustration has

<sup>1</sup> To save space the collectors are indicated (except in formal descriptions and revisions) by initials: *F. & G.* (Fernald & Griscom); *F. G. & L.* (Fernald, Griscom & Long); *F. & L.* (Fernald & Long); *F. L. & F.* (Fernald, Long & Fogg); *F. L. & S.* (Fernald, Long & Smart).

<sup>2</sup> In two weeks of field work in the same area in September, 1937, Mr. Long and I collected at new stations more than 100 species here noted (*Ctenium aromaticum*, *Panicum hemitomon*, *Xyris Curtissii*, *Cleistes divaricata*, *Spiranthes ovalis*, etc.). These new stations and records for 70 species new to Virginia, collected in early April and in mid-September, 1937, must await publication until a later paper.